**Hakan**

**I have put some material on these speeches on the Critical Study of Text page. I have made some comments on Malhar’s page too, if you want to look.**

**Q1. What language techniques does Keating use to get his message across (word choice)**

**- Paul Keating’s speech ‘Funeral Service of The Unknown Soldier 1993’** conveys a message of acknowledgement and commemoration towards those who fought and died for our nation during the First World War. The speech was presented by the Prime Minister Paul Keating, on the 11th November 1993, Remembrance Day 75 years after World War 1. It was broadcasted on television nationwide to a wide ranging audience. In his speech, Keating uses a variety of language techniques in order to reinforce his message, that is, **acknowledgement of the Australian soldiers and their contribution to the ANZAC legend.  *– this point is quite right and fair enough. His speech is doing more than this, I think, and it would give your comments about rhetorical techniques more depth if you expanded on what Keating is on about.***

Keating begins his speech with the repetitive phrase “we do not know” to create confusion as to who exactly the Unknown Soldier is. He then proceeds to alleviate this confusion through the inclusion statistical data to re-assure how “he is one of us”. This technique prompts his audience to accept the Unknown Soldier as one of their own, thus make them more likely to accept what Keating has to say. It ultimately it serves as an effective method to assist Keating to convey his message. **This point would be a better response to the next question about inclusive language. You need to divvy-up your evidence into the right question**

**Q2. How has inclusive language been used in the poem and what impact does it have.**

The main message of Keating’s speech includes the acknowledgement of the “real nobility and grandeur” which belong to the smaller **guys – no no, be more formal** (Australian soldiers) whom the countries “in the last resort, always depend”, their characteristics and how they contribute to the ANZAC spirit. Throughout the speech Keating has used a number of rhetorical devices that enable the listener and reader to connect with the speaker on a deeper, more memorable level, and to reinforce his message across. **now this material would be better in the word choice question**

Keating cleverly uses **colloquialisms and comprehensive/ inclusive** language in order to establish a unifying connection between the audience and himself. The impact of this connection enables him to more effectively reinforce his message to his audience. These techniques are evident through the repetition in the second paragraph of the inclusive word “we”, which makes the crowd feel comfortable and more readily able to accept his message. **Inclusive language material**This technical language can also be seen throughout various other quotes of his speech such as “stick together” and “bonds of mateship”. This allows him to further connect with his audience, thus successfully conveying his message across. **– word choice material**

**Read my Malhar comment. In brief, I’d do inclusive language using the 1st 2 paragraphs and the last 3**

**The middle part of the speech is more directly focused on the soldier. I’d pick evidence out of there for word choice and lasting effect of the speech**